WEST KITIKMEOT
SLAVE STUDY

West Kitikmeot Slave Study Society

Annual
1996-9

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WEST KITIKMEOT / SLAVE STUDY SOCIETY

March 31, 1997

West Kitikmeot / Slave Study Partners

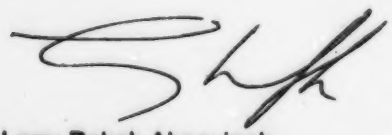
Dear Partners,

On behalf of the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study Society I am pleased to present to each of you the annual report for the first official year of the Study. This report covers the fiscal year from April 1, 1996 to March 31, 1997 as well as providing some of the history leading up to the formation of the Society.

While a huge amount of work went into planning and laying the groundwork prior to the start of the Study, I think you will all agree that this past year surpassed all to date. We truly forged the Partnership and worked our way through many difficult decisions which affect us all. I commend you on the strong spirit of cooperation and commitment shared by all the Partners.

Congratulations on a highly successful first year as we all look forward to seeing the fruits of our labours over the rest of the duration of the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study.

Yours truly



Larry Pokok Aknavigak
Chair

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West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Management Board 1996/97

Chair:	Larry Aknavigak Chairman, Nunavut Impact Review Board - (independent chairperson of the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study Society)
Past Chair:	Ted Blondin Land Claims Manager, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council, representing Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Vice Chair:	Robert McLeod Assistant Deputy Minister (West), Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, representing the Government of the Northwest Territories
Secretary-Treasurer:	Richard Weishaupt Manager, Northern Affairs, Diavik Diamond Project, representing the Northwest Territories Chamber of Mines
Member:	Florence Catholique Land and Environment Committee member, Lutselk'e Dene First Nation, representing Lutselk'e Dene First Nation
Member:	James Eetoolook 1st Vice-President, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., representing Inuit Organizations
Member:	David Livingstone Director, Renewable Resources and Environment Directorate, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, representing the Federal Government
Member:	Kevin McCormick, Chief, Northern Conservation Division, Environment Canada, representing Nunavut Co-Management Organizations
Member:	Kevin O'Reilly Research Director, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, representing Environmental Organizations
Member:	Mike Paulette Vice-President, Metis Nation of the Northwest Territories, representing Metis Nation of the Northwest Territories

Study Office

John McCullum, Study Director
Pearl Benyk, Study Assistant (Communications)
James Marlowe, Study Assistant (Projects/Administration)

101-00442/

WEST KITIKMEOT / SLAVE STUDY
PARTNERS' ACCORD

The **Vision** of the Partners is to achieve sustainable development in the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study area which respects aboriginal cultural values, so that the land is protected, culture is preserved, and community self sufficiency / reliance is enhanced.

The **Goal** of the Study is to collect and provide information for the West Kitikmeot / Slave area to assist informed decision making by the partners, and to facilitate sustainable development.

It is essential that the **Partners** translate the vision, goal and objectives of the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study into action, and that we develop and maintain a framework for an ongoing relationship.

Therefore we, the undersigned representatives of the Partners on the Management Board, undertake to pursue the following objectives, to:

- provide an information base necessary for Study partners to make sound resource management decisions
- provide a basis for the identification and assessment of cumulative effects for planning and development purposes
- provide a forum in which to share information on issues, while respecting the diversity of interests: aboriginal, industry, environmental organizations, governments, and the public
- provide the information necessary to enhance the understanding of potential impacts of exploration and development on ecological processes and communities
- support a central role for both traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge, and facilitate the linkage of research carried out in these systems
- ensure the accessibility of Study research results and information to all Partners and the public, while respecting the confidentiality of certain information
- maximize community research training opportunities and the use of community resources in all Study research

We, the representatives of the Partners on the Management Board, sign and endorse this Accord as a symbol of our commitment to the West Kitikmeot/Slave Study, its vision, goal, and objectives.

Treaty 11

Northern Environmental Coalition

Lutsel k'e and Yellowknives

NWT Chamber of Mines

Nunavut Co-management organizations

Government of the Northwest Territories

Inuit organizations (NTI, KIA, KHTA)

DIAND

Metis Nation of the Northwest Territories

Witnessed by:

December 14th, 1995

Acknowledgments

The West Kitikmeot / Slave Study relies on the strength of its partnership with the people and organizations which have a direct interest in understanding and managing the resources of the West Kitikmeot / Slave area. The Study has received strong support from all its Partners as well as from many organizations and individuals who are interested in helping the study achieve its goals. The support received has come in as many forms as the variety of individuals prepared to help out. These include people from communities and aboriginal organizations, within both governments, the mineral exploration and development sector, environmental organizations, research organizations and institutes and many interested individuals. Such people are from all walks of life: researchers, hunters, administrators, politicians, business people, advocates and many others. The Society would like to thank all those people for their interest and support, and encourages them to continue to assist, inquire and support this work.

None of the research can take place without funding, and so we would particularly like to acknowledge those organizations who made generous contributions during 1996 - 97:

BHP Diamonds Inc.

Canadian Arctic Resources Committee

Canamera Geological Ltd.

Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

Echo Bay Mines Ltd.

Government of Canada

Government of the Northwest Territories

Lytton Minerals Limited

Monopros Limited

Mountain Province Mining Inc.

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

Rescan Environmental Services

Larry Aknavigak, Chair, West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Chair's Message

I have been truly honoured to chair the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study's Management Board and to work with the Study Office. Together with Ted Blondin, who chaired the Study in the first part of the year, I have seen the Partners work together in the positive, collaborative ways which have been the hallmark of the Study since its inception. The first year of such an undertaking is always a challenging one as the vision of the Partners evolves into reality. Each member has contributed their unique and valuable skills, experience and insights to improving the deliberations of the Board, and as a group, the people that make up the Management Board have worked hard and long, have grappled with difficult decisions and have surely set the stage for the continuing success of the Study.

Looking back over the last year I am struck by the dedication of the Partners to achieving their shared vision for the West Kitikmeot / Slave area. Their preparedness to tackle issues, to take the time needed to reach the best decisions possible and to move forward in facilitating sustainable development in the Study area has been an inspiration.

I would also like to commend the Study office for its hard work in supporting the Board and Committees. Their preparation, advice and follow-up have been of invaluable assistance to the Board at all our meetings. The staff's day to day enthusiasm, planning, attention to detail and willingness to make every effort in all aspects of the Study has contributed enormously to our success.

There can be no doubt that the Study has had an excellent and successful first year, and is on track to produce the kind of information we all feel is needed in order to make sound decisions about the future of the West Kitikmeot / Slave area.

Larry Pokok Aknavigak

Chair

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Map of WKSS Area

West Kitikmeot / Slave Study Area
Northwest Territories
Canada

Introduction

The West Kitikmeot / Slave Study Society was formally registered on January 18, 1996. The Society is collecting and providing information on the effects of development in the West Kitikmeot / Slave area to the nine Partners for their use in making informed decisions. Each of the nine Partner organizations, which represent a broad range of interests in the Study area, has a seat on the Society's Management Board:

- Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
- Lutselk'e Dene First Nation
- Metis Nation of the Northwest Territories
- Inuit Organizations

  representing
  - Kitikmeot Hunters and Trappers Association
  - Kitikmeot Inuit Association
  - Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
- Nunavut Co-management Organizations

  representing
  - Nunavut Impact Review Board
  - Nunavut Planning Commission
  - Nunavut Water Board
  - Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
- Federal Government
- Government of the Northwest Territories
- Northwest Territories Chamber of Mines
- Northern Environmental Coalition

Before establishing the Society, the Partners developed Terms of Reference for the five-year Study, including a vision statement, goal, objectives and a management structure.

The Terms of Reference sets up a three-way funding partnership consisting of Industry/Aboriginal/Environmental organizations, the Federal government and the Territorial government. The Governments will match funding contributed by the other organizations to a maximum of $750 thousand per year each, or $2.25 million per year total. Researchers make study proposals to the Society and the Management Board decides whether or not to approve these applications and how much funding to provide.

The Partners developed a comprehensive Research Strategy to guide them in choosing amongst proposals. The Strategy sets out the Study Research Questions, covering Physical and Environmental Research and Socio-Economic Research (please see the list of questions on page 24 and 25). The Partners have agreed that Scientific and Traditional Knowledge are both important sources of information and that studies conducted under the auspices of the Society should link these two types of knowledge.

The Partners have also agreed that communication is an essential part of the Study process. The Study Office will make information collected as part of the Study available to the public. The Study Office has developed a Communications Strategy and is working to establish communications with a wide variety of individuals and organizations who may be interested in the Study and its results. In particular, the communications efforts will target local communities and present information in a way that will be useful and interesting to them.

While the initial study area was defined as the Slave Geological Province, the Partners soon realized that the region would also have to include zones and communities most directly affected by development in the Province, so the study area is now more loosely defined as the West Kitikmeot / Slave area.

Background

The West Kitikmeot / Slave area is vast, covering roughly 200,000 square kilometers of land and water, rivers and lakes in the Slave Geological Province, Northwest Territories, Canada. It contains a number of communities which depend on the resources of the area to live and prosper. The area has been occupied and used by Aboriginal peoples for thousands of years, making their living from the land. In more recent times the fur trade, religious institutions, government and the mineral industry have shaped development in the area through the establishment of trading posts, churches and schools, communities and operating mines.

The West Kitikmeot / Slave area includes large parts of two of Canada's major ecozones: the Taiga Shield and the Southern Arctic, with the treeline running northwest to southeast between them, dividing the area roughly in half. The Bathurst Caribou herd, numbering 350,000, roams freely, calving, migrating and wintering almost entirely within the area. In addition grizzly bear, musk-ox, wolves, moose and a variety of furbearers make their homes here. Huge populations of migratory waterfowl, shorebirds and songbirds spend the summer months throughout Canada's north, and many of them are found here part or all of that time. Substantial fisheries are found in many of the lakes and rivers throughout. The pristine environment and abundance of wildlife have attracted tourists and sportsmen, and a tourism/outfitting industry to meet their needs.

By world standards the West Kitikmeot/Slave area is largely undeveloped. However the development potential is high, particularly for minerals. There are several operating gold mines, largely in the southern sections, as well as numerous deposits with development potential dotted throughout the area, largely gold, diamonds and base metals. There are a number of hydroelectric developments and potential sites. With the discovery of diamonds in the middle of the West Kitikmeot/Slave area at Lac de Gras in the early 1990s the largest staking bonanza in the history of the world began, and within a few years virtually the entire area was subject to mineral claims. Following on the high levels of exploration activity, a number of sites are in advanced exploration stages and the BHP Diamonds Project at Lac de Gras has been approved to proceed.

The West Kitikmeot / Slave Study was conceived during the early stages of the diamond staking rush as the extent of exploration and possible development became clear. Concerns were voiced by many organizations and individuals, especially aboriginal and environmental groups, about the pace of exploration and possible effects of development. All parties, including industry and governments, recognized the need for an improved information base in order to predict future changes, particularly information about the effects of multiple developments on the environment and the people in the area. All agreed that Traditional Knowledge and Scientific Knowledge would both be required to adequately meet the information needs. The Study was formally announced in a joint statement by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Government of Canada and the Minister of (then) Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories on December 9th, 1994. The Study was to last five years with funding provided by the federal and territorial governments by matching the combined contributions of the industry/aboriginal/environmental Partners.

A number of meetings and workshops were held involving representatives from the various Partner organizations. A West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Working Group was established, leading up to a meeting in Cambridge Bay in September 1995 where all the Partner organizations agreed on a basic management structure and set out the basis for the Terms of Reference for the overall Study. The Cambridge Bay meeting mandated a Transition Working Group to continue the process of implementing the Study, culminating in the signing of a Partners Accord on December 14th, 1995 and confirming the commitment of all Partners to the Vision, Goal and Objectives of the Study (the Study Terms of Reference, including Vision Statement, Goals and Objectives are in Appendix A). At that time the Partners agreed to form a Society for the purposes of carrying out the West Kitikmeot/Slave Study and an application to register the West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society was filed the same day. The Management Board met for the first time immediately following the signing of the Partners' Accord to establish a Secretariat and begin operationalizing the Study.

The Management Board directed that a Research Strategy Workshop be held to guide the setting of research priorities and the development of a proposal review process. The workshop, held at the end of February 1996, was attended by representatives of all the Partners. The workshop results provide the basis for all research to be conducted under the West Kitikmeot/Slave Study.

At the March 26, 1996 Management Board meeting it was decided that a Traditional Knowledge Steering Committee and a Project Steering Committee be formed to review and recommend a final research strategy and to review project proposals for relevance to the research priorities and for research quality. Since that time the research priorities have been refined and a specific set of research questions have been developed.

The West Kitikmeot/Slave Study formally began on April 1, 1996 and will continue for five years until March 31, 2001.

Richard Weishaupt,
Secretary-Treasurer, West
Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Treasurer's Message

The Society's fundraising partnership of industry, aboriginal and environmental organizations was successful in raising $750,000.00 for research in 1996-97, the amount required to trigger the maximum matching funds from the federal and territorial governments under the Study's matched funding arrangement. This means the Society met its revenue budget of $2,250,000.00 for 1996-97. Thanks are due to the fundraising efforts of the Partners, and to the many contributors.

The Society did not fully expend revenue generated in 1996-97, due largely to underexpenditures for staffing and management board support. Depending on the source, some of these unexpended funds will be carried over to the 1997-98 fiscal year, while others will be returned to the funder.

Partners should note that substantial amounts of funding were contributed directly to individual research projects rather than the Society. These funds are not included in the audited financial statements in Appendix B, but are summarized below on pages 6 and 7.

Richard Weishaupt

Secretary-Treasurer

Financial Information

The budget for the Study's startup period from April 1, 1996 until March 31, 1997 was $2.25 million with the Society actually generating slightly more than this. Uses of these funds in the fiscal year totaled just over $2.17 million. The excess funds will either be transferred to the 1997-98 fiscal year or returned to the contributor, depending on the specific agreements with each contributor.

Audited statements of revenue and expenditures which were under the control of the Society are provided in Appendix B. Revenue and expenditures reported here are considered unaudited because they include contributions made directly to research projects and associated expenditures, which are not under the control of the Society and therefore not audited.

Sources and Uses of Funds (unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 1997

Sources of Funds		
Government of the Northwest Territories		$ 746,459
Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development	$ 711,500	
Public Works	$ 26,000	
Education, Culture and Employment	$ 8,959	
Government of Canada		$ 750,000
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	$ 719,200	
Polar Continental Shelf Project	$ 15,900	
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council	$ 12,500	
Northern Scientific Training Program	$ 2,400	
Industry/Aboriginal Environmental Partnership		$ 754,637
BHP Diamonds Project	$ 376,940	
Diavik Diamond Mines	$ 200,000	
Canamera/Mountain Province/Lytton Minerals	$ 102,329	
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board	$ 24,000	
Echo Bay Mines	$ 24,000	
Canadian Arctic Resources Committee	$ 12,368	
Monopros	$ 10,000	
ResCan Consultants	$ 5,000	
Miscellaneous		$ 694
Investments		$ 3,086
TOTAL		$ 2,254,876
Uses of Funds		
Study Office		$ 262,379
Management Board Support		$ 57,258
Research/Projects		$ 1,853,775
TOTAL		$ 2,173,412
Excess Revenue (unadjusted)		$ 81,464

Statement of Expenditures (unaudited)

for the year ended March 31, 1997

Study Office		$ 262,379
Management Board		$ 57,258
Research/Projects		$ 1,853,775
Caribou Seasonal Movements	$ 82,400	
Dogrib Traditional Knowledge of Caribou	$ 154,277	
Caribou Behaviour at Mine Sites	$ 36,150	
Calving Grounds	$ 162,040	
Grizzly Ecology	$ 674,324	
Wolverine Ecology	$ 98,000	
Eskers: Physical/Habitat	$ 181,000	
Lake Sediment/Water Quality	$ 15,900	
Airborne Dust	$ 53,000	
Community-Based Monitoring		
Indicator Development	$ 43,027	
Traditional Knowledge	$ 22,520	
On-Ice Drilling/Water Quality	$ 6,400	
Dogrib Traditional Knowledge of Habitat	$ 41,710	
Project Development	$ 124,200	
Yellowknife Metis Council	$ 14,490	
Rae-Edzo Metis Local	$ 10,407	
Lutselk'e Overview	$ 31,130	
Research Framework Refinement	$ 33,922	
State of Knowledge Report	$ 30,026	
Data Management Evaluation	$ 5,592	
Traditional Knowledge Research Opportunities Assessment	$ 5,907	
Fuel Inventory	$ 27,353	
Sub-Total	$1,853,775	
TOTAL		$ 2,173,412

Please note: Research project titles have been shortened above for reasons of space

The Study

The West Kitikmeot / Slave Study is unique, the first study of its type which recognized from its beginning how essential traditional knowledge is to a holistic understanding of the environment. Study research projects will marry information from traditional knowledge holders and western science. The West Kitikmeot / Slave Study Management Board is also unique - a partnership of Inuit, Dene and Metis people living in the area, environmental organizations, the mining industry and the federal and territorial governments.

The Management Board of the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study Society has nine members and an independent chair. Representatives of the aboriginal Partners form a majority of the Board (five members) and choose the chair. In addition to the Board there are two committees which play a critical role in setting and monitoring the Study's research agenda:

- Traditional Knowledge Steering Committee
- Project Steering Committee

Florence Catholique, Chair of the Traditional Knowledge Steering Committee.

Traditional Knowledge Steering Committee

The Traditional Knowledge Steering Committee is made up of representatives of the aboriginal Partners on the Board. It provides guidance on traditional knowledge to the Board. It also reviews proposals for traditional knowledge research both in terms of how they meet the Study's research priorities and the quality of the research, and reviews other proposals which may have an aspect of traditional knowledge.

Project Steering Committee

The Project Steering Committee is made up of representatives from all the Partners and reviews Scientific Knowledge projects both in terms of how they meet the Study's research priorities and the quality of the research.

Each Committee makes recommendations to the Board, which considers the recommendations and decides whether or not to approve project proposals.

Study Office

The Management Board has also set up a streamlined Study Office to operate the Study on a day to day basis. The Study Director, John McCullum, reports directly to the Board, working closely with the Chair between Board meetings.

The Office is responsible to administer projects, communicate results, administer the Study and support the Board and Committees in their deliberations. The Partners have agreed that the Study Office must remain small and focused to ensure the maximum possible amount of resources is focused on doing research. The Study employs three staff.

Highlights:

April 1st, 1996 marked the start of the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study. By March 31, 1997, the Study had made enormous progress. A research strategy was developed, approved and further refined to produce a coherent research framework. A proposal and project review structure and process was developed and implemented including a Traditional Knowledge Steering Committee and a Project Steering Committee. A range of initial research projects were reviewed and approved, allowing the critical job of fund-raising to begin in earnest. A number of important policies were considered and put in place by the Board. A communications strategy was developed and approved.

Meetings

The Management Board and its two main committees, the Traditional Knowledge Steering Committee and Project Steering Committee, held 14 meetings in 1996-97. In addition there were several meetings of administrative committees including the Executive Committee, Finance Committee and Personnel Committee. It is anticipated that there will be 6-9 meetings in 1997-98.

Research Framework

The Society's Management Board approved its Research Strategy, including a broad set of research priorities, in May, 1996. This document was intended to ensure that the sum total of all the Study's research projects will provide a holistic picture of the Study area at the conclusion of the Study. It served as the basis for reviewing an initial suite of research proposals. At the same time the Board determined there was a need to further refine the Research Strategy and framework. A Terms of Reference was developed beginning in July, and a contract was let in September to comprehensively review techniques for defining research priorities in the context of the Study and existing research priorities. It was agreed that the Valued Ecosystem Component / Valued Socioeconomic Component approach would most closely meet the needs of the Study. The Partners were consulted regarding their priorities and a process was developed to refine and focus the existing research priorities into a research framework. Representatives of the Partners attended two workshops where they developed a set of research questions and attached priorities to them. These research questions were then ratified by the Board. The Research Framework has been finalized, although the Board has agreed that it will be a "living document" meaning that it will be reviewed and revised from time to time. These changes have been incorporated into the Research Strategy document which was circulated at the end of February.

Proposals

Three calls for research proposals were issued in 1996-97. The Society's Management Board reviewed thirty proposals of which it approved seventeen. One other proposal was approved in principle. Several of the projects will take place over more than one year. Eight of eleven multi-year proposals from 1996-97 were approved to continue in 1997-98.

A detailed summary of projects and results begins on page 12 of this report.

With the idea of increasing efficiency through economies of scale, the Society took responsibility for a joint fuel caching operation on behalf of research projects needing such logistical support. The GNWT provided tremendous planning and organizational support for this cooperative venture, which certainly would not have occurred otherwise.

Funding

The Study raised and used virtually all of its potential annual budget of $2.25 million. A full $750K contribution from the industry/aboriginal/environmental partnership was matched by each of the federal and territorial governments. Of the funds contributed by the industry/aboriginal/environmental partnership just under 95% was contributed by the mining industry. In particular BHP contributed just over $375,000, Diavik contributed $200,000 and Canamera Geological/Mountain Province Mining/Lytton Minerals contributed just over $100,000.

For a complete breakdown of contributions from all sectors see the revenue component of the financial statement in Appendix B.

A large crowd came to hear WKSS researchers present their results at a public meeting in Yellowknife in February, 1997.

Communications

The Society finalized a communications strategy in November 1996. The strategy uses a broad range of communications tools to reach the many who are interested in the Study as partners, researchers, affected communities, industry, environmentalists and the general public. The strategy uses far-reaching methods such as newsletters, a brochure and an Internet home page (www.ducttape.nt.ca/wkss), more direct approaches such as video presentations, and interpersonal approaches such as public meetings, conference presentations and displays. Translation and plain language have been used to increase the effectiveness of communication where appropriate. The Partners and Study Office have made themselves available to the media to present information or discuss public issues related to the Study. Two public meetings were held last year, one in Kugluktuk introducing people there to the Study and inviting their participation in research, and the other in Yellowknife presenting research results to date.

Personnel

The Society employs three staff. John McCullum is the Study Director, Pearl Benyk is the Study Assistant (Communications) and James Marlowe is the Study Assistant (Projects/Administration).

Annual General Meeting and Annual Report

The first Annual General Meeting (AGM) took place November 21, 1996. At that time Larry Aknavigak, Chair of the Nunavut Impact Review Board, was elected as the new independent Chair of the Management Board, taking over from Ted Blondin of the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council. It was decided to change the AGM date to June of each year to better allow for timely review of annual research project reports.

The Study in the "Big Picture"

a) BHP Approval

The report of the NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Assessment Panel, released in July 1996, directed some comments and recommendations toward the Study. While the Study's role goes beyond examining the effects of the NWT Diamonds Project, many of its research priorities do address the regional information needs envisioned by the Panel. Several approved research projects will directly address the Panel's research recommendations. In addition, the cooperative, partnership approach of the Study, involving many interests, will assist both in setting regional research priorities and providing a collaborative forum for collecting information useful in monitoring and assessing the cumulative effects of development in the area.

b) Cooperation with Nunavut Institutions

A careful analysis of the role of the Study in relation to Nunavut organizations set up under the Nunavut Final Agreement was undertaken. A number of agencies which have mandates related to those of the Society were contacted to determine how best to cooperate for mutual benefit. The Partnership looks forward to developing and expanding such relationships with all the Partners.

c) Effects of Division of the Northwest Territories

The Board has identified a need to determine whether division of the Northwest Territories in 1999 will have an effect on the Study, and to plan now for any such effects. This issue has been raised with the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Partner most directly affected by the division process.

Contracts

In addition to the Research Framework project discussed above, several contracts have been set up related to projects, research and communications. Contracts have been let to produce a State of Knowledge Report and Information Inventory on the study area, investigate traditional knowledge research training opportunities and examine data management mechanisms for Study project reports. Several communications-related contracts have also been let including: development of an Internet home page and printing of a newsletter.

Research Projects

Currently the Study has approved 17 projects under it's research program, as follows:

March, 1997

- The Habitat of Dogrib Traditional Territory:
  Place names as Indicators of Bio-geographical Knowledge

November, 1996

- Investigation of Aquatic Impacts of On-Ice Exploratory Diamond Drilling (final)
- Traditional Knowledge Study on Community Health:
  Community Based Monitoring

May, 1996

- Seasonal Movements of the Bathurst Caribou Herd
- Summer Behaviour of the Bathurst Caribou at Mine Sites
- Dogrib Traditional Knowledge: Relationship between Caribou Migration Patterns and the State of Caribou Habitat
- A Community Based Monitoring System in the Slave Geological Province Case Study - Lutselk'e (final)
- Wolverine Ecology, Distribution and Productivity in the Slave Geological Province
- Reading Water Quality Record in West Kitikmeot/Slave Sediment (final)
- Population Ecology of Grizzly Bears in the Slave Geological Province
- Caribou Calving Ground Project: Habitat Characteristics of the Calving Area of the Bathurst Caribou Herd
- Esker Habitat Studies in the Slave Geological Province
- Airborne Dust Level Baseline Monitoring Project (final)
- Lutselk'e Traditional Knowledge of West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Area: Overview, Assessment and Research Planning (final)
- Preliminary Proposal to Develop Three Comprehensive Proposals to Undertake Traditional Knowledge Research Associated with Three Scientific Research Studies (final)
- Preliminary Traditional Knowledge Study and Formation of Steering Committee - Yellowknife Metis Council (final)

Final or Annual reports are available through the Study office. Annual report results should be considered preliminary and may not be quoted or cited without written permission of the Society.

Note: As a result of decisions on research priorities made during the refinement of the Study's Research Strategy, two projects originally approved for multi-year funding were not approved for next year's funding and have been asked to re-apply (Reading Water Quality in Sediment; and Dust Monitoring).

Photo: Ozzi Sawicki.

Researcher Sally Anne Zoe plots information - gathered from elders, the Treaty 11 mapping project and other sources - into a Geographic Information System using a digitizing table.

The Habitat of Dogrib Traditional Territory: Place names as Indicators of Bio-geographical Knowledge.

Organization: Dogrib Renewable Resources Committee, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council
Length of Project: 1 year
Total Project Budget: $230,140

Place name information will be extracted from previous Dogrib traditional knowledge projects and, after clarification and confirmation by elders, will be put into a Geographic Information System (GIS). Traditional knowledge on habitat around Lac de Gras, including the stories connected to why places have the traditional names they do, will be collected. All this information will be added to a GIS database. Maps will be produced and, if possible, this traditional knowledge information will be compared with satellite imagery habitat maps from a separate study.

This study addresses Recommendation 29 f) of the Report of the NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Assessment Panel.

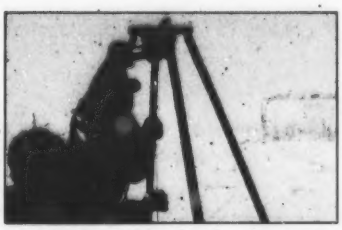


Photo: Ron Bujold

Patrick Adzin and Frank Nitsize operate the winch used to bring samples to the surface at Baton Lake.

Investigation of Aquatic Impacts of On-Ice Exploratory Diamond Drilling

Researcher: Anne Wilson
Length of Project: 2 years – Approved for one year
Total Project Budget: $6,400

This project will look at the effects of diamond drilling through the ice on water clarity and organisms living on lake bottoms. This information is needed by both industry and regulating agencies responsible for granting mineral exploration permits or water licenses. These agencies try to protect the environment without placing unnecessary restrictions on mining exploration companies, which must follow environmental legislation. The project will measure water cloudiness caused when the lake bottom sediment is disturbed and diamond drills release rock particles into the water. The distance these particles travel before settling and the thickness of material deposited is determined by collecting sediment samples in clear Plexiglas tubes from the lake bottom at various distances from the drill. Sediment samples are analyzed chemically to determine changes in sediment chemistry and particle size. Lake bottom organisms are examined to see if there are any differences in the species and numbers of organisms before and after drilling takes place.

Update: Sampling took place at Baton Lake and Great Slave Lake during February and March, 1997. Sediment samples and samples of return water from the drill were taken for analysis. Samples of the lake bottom were also taken to look at organisms living there and the effects of drilling on them. Water quality was measured before and after drilling. The same measurements were done at sites away from drilling locations. Initial results from Baton Lake seem to show that the drilling has very little effect on water quality: sediments settle out very quickly and there is little deposition 15 metres away from the drill hole. The sediment from drilling does not seem to add toxic material to the lake.

Assessment of effects on bottom-dwelling organisms will be done in summer 1997.

Photo: Evelyn Marlowe

Elder Joe Michel shown at a spiritual gathering in Fort Reliance. Mr. Michel is one of a number of elders interviewed to collect information about community health in the past.

Traditional Knowledge Study on Community Health: Community Based Monitoring

Organization/Researcher: Lutselk'e Dene First Nation, Brenda Parlee

Part I (Traditional Knowledge Study of Community Health)
Length of Project: 7 months

Part II: (Community Based Monitoring)
Length of Project: 3.5 years Starting: July, 1997
Total Project Budget: $186,510

This two part project will build on a previous Study project which gathered information from community members to develop a set of indicators to measure changes in community health. After being trained, two local researchers will gather traditional knowledge from Dene elders about community health in the past. Then the researchers will use the indicators and traditional knowledge gathered in Part I to track changes in community health resulting from development and other influences. Information will be checked for accuracy at workshops and communicated to residents of the community.

Update: A researcher trainee was hired and is being trained in research methods and advanced Chipewyan language skills. She is also acquiring background on community health issues. An Elders Advisory Committee was set up and is working with the researchers. Questions are being developed for interviewing elders regarding traditional knowledge of community health.

Photo: WKSS files

Caribou technician Judy Dragon demonstrates the VHF collar and tracking equipment used to follow caribou movements.

Seasonal Movements of the Bathurst Caribou Herd

Organization/Researcher: GNWT, Anne Gunn
Length of Project: 4 years
Total Project Budget: $179,000

Over a period of many years, one can say which areas caribou migrate through and where they are located in each season. However, movements change according to weather and insect harassment, so it is difficult to predict where they will be in any particular year. We need to understand how those natural factors affect movements so that we can recognize if mining activities cause any changes in movement patterns. This project will gather information about the causes of changes in caribou movements by collaring caribou with satellite transmitters so they can be tracked throughout the year. Other details, such as snow depth and rates of spring snow melt, and temperatures and amount of wind, which affect insect activity, will also be recorded. This information will help determine where the Bathurst herd has its young and why its calving grounds may vary between years. It will also help scientists to figure out the reasons for changes in other seasonal movements of the herd from year to year.

This study addresses Recommendation 29 d) of the Report of the NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Assessment Panel

Update: Ten caribou cows were captured and collared in April 1996, of which eight are still being regularly monitored. Their movements were tracked daily by satellite during calving and post-calving, and weekly after that. Maps have been produced showing the movement of each caribou each month. Because the herd is about 350,000 animals it is important to know whether most of the caribou movement is represented by the collared cows. In June 1996, the cows on the calving grounds all stayed within the area used by most caribou, so their locations seemed to correspond with most of the herd. The researchers were unable to check whether the locations of these cows correspond with the whole herd after they move away from the calving grounds this year, but will do so next year. They will do this by flying near the collared cows and counting the number of nearby caribou. Temperature and wind in relation to fly activity were also measured. Preparations have been made to measure plant growth in the summer of 1997, including relation to snow melt, and timing of flowering and leafing out. They have set up two separate small areas where they will take these measurements every year and have marked 180 plants so they can see changes from year to year. This project is being done in cooperation with the Dogrib Traditional Knowledge Study of Caribou. This way of collecting information will provide a more holistic knowledge base. In addition, the Sah Tu Renewable Resource Board will pay for five cows to be collared from the part of the herd which winters near Great Bear Lake.

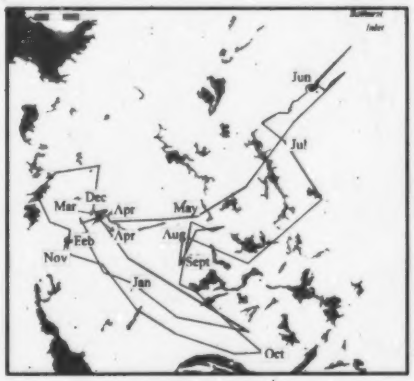


Figure 3. Movements of collared Bathurst caribou #62 from April 1996 to April 1997

Figure 3. Movements of collared Bathurst caribou #64 from April 1996 to April 1997

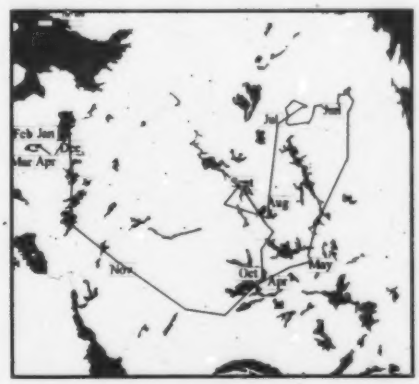


Figure 3. Movements of collared Bathurst caribou #67 from April 1996 to April 1997

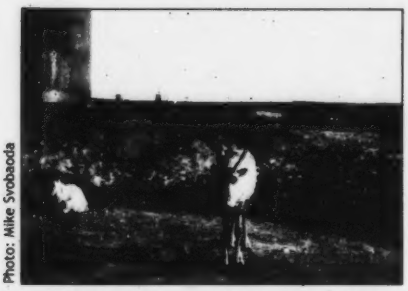


Photo: Mike Svoboda

Juvenile bull caribou at the Lupin mine tank farm; July 1996.

Summer Behaviour of the Bathurst Caribou at Mine Sites

Organization/Researcher: GNWT, Anne Gunn
Length of Project: 3 years
Total Project Budget: $64,000

Significant exploration and mining developments are taking place around the Bathurst caribou herds calving grounds and migration routes. Caribou seem to be attracted to mining infrastructure such as tailings ponds, airstrips and roads, possibly because these are large open spaces where they are less likely to be bothered by biting insects. Caribou may also be attracted to these areas because of dust which makes the snow melt more quickly in the spring, resulting in new vegetation earlier than in other areas. In this project, researchers and remote video cameras will observe caribou behaviour around mine sites. Temperatures, wind and insect activity and the effects of dust on plants near tailings ponds will be measured. Researchers will also work with Inuit and Dene elders to determine the best ways to guide caribou away from mines. The results of this research could be used to choose ways to guide caribou away from mining and other developments.

This study addresses Recommendation 29 d) of the Report of the NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Assessment Panel

Update: Researchers watched caribou near Lupin mine in July and August, and measured temperature, wind and fly activity. They also collected plants and measured dust levels near the roads and tailings ponds to see whether the dust affects which types of plants grow in an area. They found caribou were resting on tailings areas and feeding nearby even when mosquitos were not present, possibly because there is no cover to conceal predators. They have not yet tested fencing or other ways to divert caribou, as originally planned, because the elders wished to have more time to consult with communities about the best ways to do this.

Photo: Ozzie Sawicki

Researchers Georgina and Madelaine Chocolate meet with elders in Rae to gather information about caribou distribution. Visible left to right are Georgina Chocolate, Adele Wedawin, Eddy Lafferty, Johnny Eyakfwo, and Madelaine Chocolate (back to camera)

Dogrib Traditional Knowledge: Relationship between Caribou Migration Patterns and the State of Caribou Habitat

Organization: Renewable Resources Comm., Dogrib Treaty 11 Council Project
Length: 4 years
Total Project Budget: $706,700

This project will record traditional knowledge from Dogrib elders about caribou movements, caribou habitat and the relationship between the Dogrib and the caribou. It will be directed by an elders advisory committee. Community researchers will learn the stories from their elders and document the knowledge contained in the stories. First researchers will work with elders, a Dogrib language specialist and the principal researcher to record formal Dogrib terms about caribou, including caribou distribution and habitat. Researchers will also go through all existing materials on traditional knowledge about caribou. The project will provide both aboriginal people and scientists with the basic information on caribou movements and habitat necessary to make meaningful decisions necessary for industry and caribou to co-exist.

This study addresses Recommendation 29 d) of the the NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Assessment Panel.

Update: The research team is reviewing transcripts from previous interviews to find information about caribou. They are also mapping information on locations of caribou water crossings and traditional caribou fences. Meetings were held with the Community Advisory Committee, staff were hired and interviews with elders have started.

Photo: Brenda Parlee

Using information gathered from interviews with elders, Marie Catholique and Charles Nataway study old land-use maps to identify locations where Chipewyan people lived, traveled and hunted.

A Community Based Monitoring System in the Slave Geological Province Case Study - Lutselk'e

Organization/Researcher: Lutselk'e Dene First Nation/Brenda Parlee
Length of Project: 1 year
Total Project Budget: $54,350

Studying environmental change is an important part of understanding how human activities are affecting nature and learning how to protect it. Aboriginal community members have a lot of knowledge about the health of their communities, gained from their everyday experiences, traditions and beliefs. If they are going to truly benefit from mines developed close to their communities, it will be important to keep track of changes in their community's health. In this project, researchers, guided by the Band Council and the Lutselk'e Land and Environment Committee, will help the community communicate and use its knowledge about community health. They will use information from the community to come up with a set of indicators to measure changes to community health. Good Chipewyan terms for ideas like community health and monitoring will be developed. The project will provide Lutselk'e and other communities in the West Kitikmeot/Slave area with information about how development is affecting the health of their communities by producing a written or video guide and other tools which can assist them in developing ways of keeping track of those changes.

Update: Meetings with various community groups, the band council and committees and a community workshop took place to define monitoring from the community's perspective. Monitoring translates from Chipewyan to English as watching, listening, learning and understanding about changes in the community, while indicators are the things that are changing. All households in the community and several small groups, were interviewed (more than 100 interviews in all) to determine community priorities for monitoring and ideas about appropriate indicators. The result was 39 potential indicators, falling into three general categories: self-government, healing and cultural preservation. Each indicator has quantitative and qualitative components. Examples include: ability to take leadership to address problems in the community, number of job opportunities in the community, rates of disease such as cancer, reported incidents of poor mental/emotional health, opportunities to learn the Chipewyan language in the home and the community and changes in harvesting patterns and use of animals. A process for monitoring was also developed and a brief manual has been produced to assist other communities to implement their own community based monitoring. This project will be followed up with two other projects, one to develop a baseline for community health using traditional knowledge, while the other will actually implement the monitoring program.

Photo: John Lee

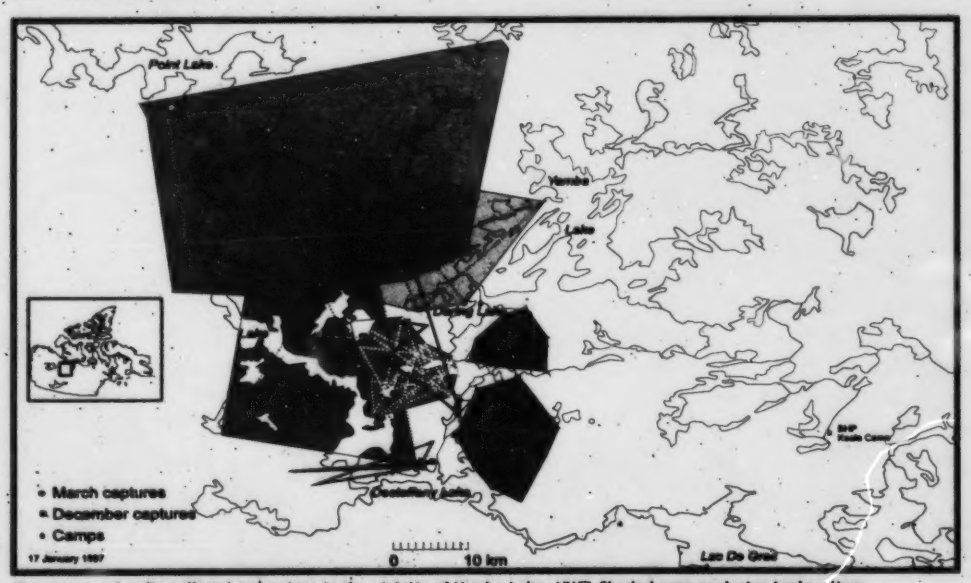
Allen Niptanatiak uses a radio receiver and antennae to track a signal from a wolverine collar. Allen - a wolverine hunter from Kugluktuk - participated extensively in the wolverine tracking study.

Wolverine Ecology, Distribution and Productivity in the Slave Geological Province

Organization/Researcher: GNWT, John Lee
Length of Project: 4 years
Total Project Budget: $289,000

Wolverines live and breed in large areas of undisturbed land. Developments like roads and mine sites could pose a danger to wolverine populations by making overhunting possible and reducing the amount of suitable wolverine habitat available. In this project, up to 40 wolverines will be captured and collared with radio transmitters. This will allow researchers to track their movements, see where they den and determine if they use the same areas for denning every year. Information on the movement of young wolverines away from their parents' areas will be used to see if wolverines in areas where there is not any hunting move to other areas where there are fewer wolverines. Wolverine carcasses and information will be collected from hunters in the mainland Kitikmeot communities. Analysis of the carcasses will allow researchers to learn about the age, sex and timing of the wolverine harvest in that area.

Update: Seven wolverines were collared in March and located every two to four weeks. Maps were produced of their movements. Eight more wolverines were collared in November. Each animal seems to have a defined home range with young wolverines moving around a lot more than the others. Home range sizes vary from 65 to 972 square kilometres. Preliminary conclusions show a higher density of wolverines and smaller home ranges than researchers expected from information in other studies. The harvest study showed 85 wolverines (two thirds male) were taken from November 1995 to April 1996. The carcasses are studied to determine, age, sex and productivity of harvested animals.



Movements of radio collared wolverines in the vicinity of Yamba Lake, NWT. Shaded area enclosing broken lines represents the area used by wolverines for which there are several months data. Solid lines represent wolverines for which there is currently insufficient data to create a polygon.

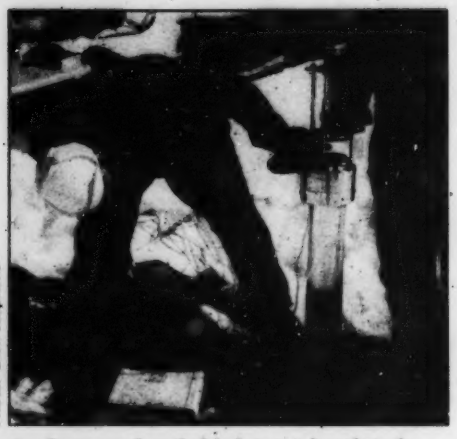


Photo: Glen Stephens

A sediment core from the lake bottom is brought to the surface using custom-built sampling equipment.

Reading Water Quality Record in West Kitikmeot/Slave Sediment

Organization/Researcher:
DIAND, Brian Latham
Length of Project: 5 years – Approved for one year
Total Project Budget: $44,000

The land is constantly being worn away and this material, as well as that dropping from the air, is carried to lakes where it settles on the bottom as sediment. In this project, sediment from two lakes north of Lac du Gras will be examined to provide an understanding of what has been happening nearby over the last hundred years. This will show what the environment was like both before and after mining development took place. As not much information about sediments has been gathered so far, it is important that it be done now.

Researchers will lower a sampling device containing a hollow tube into the lake bottom of Lac du Sauvage and Slipper Lake and bring up samples of sediment up to two metres long. Information on the past and present quality of the water, the pollution in the air and water and the types and health of plants near the lake will all be obtained by studying the samples. This project will continue for five years, and it will also study lakes farther from mining developments. Traditional knowledge about the area will be collected and related to the scientific information.

Update: The first sampling took place in late March, 1997. They collected sediment samples from Slipper Lake and Lac du Sauvage in March 1997. Slipper Lake is likely to be affected by development of a mine by BHP while Lac du Sauvage is nearby but should be unaffected. Areas for sampling are chosen in the summer using a depth sounder linked to a Global Positioning System to produce a map of the lake bottom; however the bottoms of these two lakes had already been mapped.

Analysis of these samples is not yet complete.

Photo: Rob Gau.

On the barren lands, researcher Ray Case (on the right) prepares to attach an ear tag to an adult male grizzly bear. Pilot Mark Hutchinson is on the left.

Population Ecology of Grizzly Bears in the Slave Geological Province

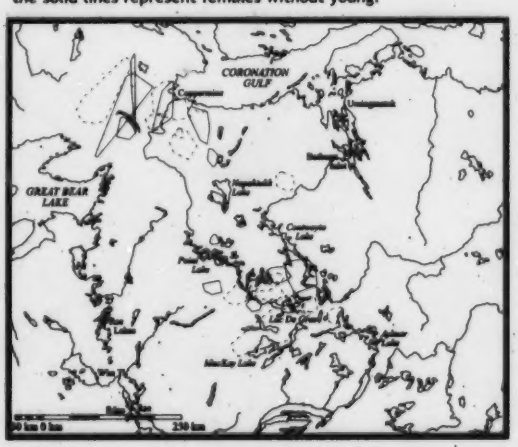
Organizations/Researchers:
University of Saskatchewan, Francois Messier/GNWT, Ray Case
Length of Project: 4 years
Total Project Budget: $1,021,500

Very few studies have been done on grizzly bears in the central Arctic. If we want grizzly bears to survive the environmental changes brought about by mans' activities, including the development of mines, it is important to know what type of environment and how much space barren ground grizzly bears need. This study will provide the information needed to measure the effects on grizzlies. About 100 bears will be fitted with satellite transmitters attached to collars and their movements will be monitored by satellite for three years. Traditional and scientific knowledge will be gathered on where the grizzlies travel, live and have their dens, what food they eat, how much nutrition is in the food and what types of land they prefer. The second part of the study will estimate how many grizzlies there are in the area and suggest a safe hunting quota which will not endanger the grizzly population. The researchers will study how grizzlies behave around mines to see how mines may affect them. Biologists working for the BHP and Diavik mining companies will study bears on their mining properties, recording their behaviour, feeding and denning locations and how they react to mining activities.

This study addresses Recommendation 29 e) of the Report of the NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Assessment Panel.

Home ranges for satellite-collared adult male(>5yrs) baren-ground grizzly bears (1996).

Home ranges for satellite-collared female baren-ground grizzly bears (1996). The broken lines represent females with young, the solid lines represent females without young.



Update: There are now 39 bears collared (34 satellite collars and 5 radio collars), with most of this years collaring done near Kugluktuk and north of Yamba Lake. Data so far shows that young males move over very large distances while adult males and females stay in relatively defined areas. Adult males in this study moved over an area averaging 6,320 square kilometres, while females without young covered an average of 1,200 square kilometres and females with young averaged 1,470 square kilometres. Using statistics the researchers think bears are favouring certain types of habitat but cannot be sure which types. Males move faster than females. So far, 19 dens have been located. Work is proceeding on producing grizzly bear habitat maps and carrying out a nutritional study to determine the foods eaten by grizzlies at different times of year and their physical condition. During the period when bears are active there are three (of five) seasons where their diet is largely caribou (spring, mid-summer and autumn), which appears to be a different finding from studies done in other locations. The diet was largely green vegetation in early summer and berries in late summer. A partnership has been developed with the Kugluktuk Angoniatit (Hunters) Association's traditional knowledge study to share information so a more complete picture of grizzlies can be developed.

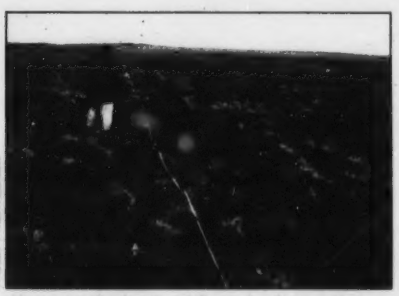


Photo: Fritz Mueller.

Measuring the density of flower heads on cotton grass tussocks on the traditional calving area of the Bathurst caribou herd.

Caribou Calving Ground Project: Habitat Characteristics of the Calving Area of the Bathurst Caribou Herd

Researcher: Fritz Mueller
Length of Project: 3.5 years
Total Project Budget: $673,000

Minerals and oil are being discovered on caribou calving grounds across the northern part of Canada and the USA. Because caribou are very important to northerners, we need to understand why they choose some areas for calving instead of others. We must also understand how mining developments change the way nature operates, for this will make a big difference to caribou. This project will compare details such as amount of snow, type and amount of vegetation and terrain in areas where caribou calve and others where no calving takes place. Studies will be done on how vegetation and snow depth affect the places caribou choose for calving and how the amount and type of vegetation changes when large numbers of caribou have their young in one area. A map of the vegetation in the calving region will be made using satellite images. Traditional knowledge on calving grounds will also be gathered and included.

This study addresses Recommendation 29 d) of the report of the NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Assessment.

Update: Meetings have been held with community people to discuss the research and working relationships are being developed to combine scientific and traditional knowledge about the caribou. Preliminary field studies have been conducted in preparation for research next year. They collected representative plant species and identified most. They have compiled a key-worded, digital bibliography of over 1,500 caribou references, of which about 500 have abstracts. They digitized maps of caribou calving grounds in the past into a GIS and set up a database for spatial data.

Photo: Lyle Walton.

Researcher Dean Cluff attaches a radio collar to a wolf at Mackay Lake.

Esker Habitat Studies in the Slave Geological Province

Organizations/Researchers: GNWT, Dean Cluff
DIAND, Stephen Traynor
Length of Project: 3 years
Total Project Budget: $277,000

Eskers, the long ridges of sand and gravel left behind when the glaciers melted, are important for many reasons, including their use by wolves as places to build dens. Eskers are also valuable as a source of gravel and sand for roads, airstrips and other development infrastructure. This project, which will produce information about eskers before any development has taken place in the area, will be of value to those making decisions about how we can use the land without harming it. Eskers in the Lac de Gras / Contwoyto Lake area will be counted and recorded on maps. Notes will be made on eskers used by wolves. Four wolves with dens in the Lac de Gras area and two wolves with dens outside this area will be captured and collared with transmitters. Following them by satellite will allow researchers to see their movements during the time they are having their young. This information, taken before there is any mining in the area, will later be compared with their movements when mines are operating nearby. Information on other eskers and wolves, outside the Lac de Gras area, will be added to computer maps and new computer maps of the eskers east and northeast of Contwoyto Lake will be made. These will include the traditional use of these eskers by aboriginal people and by wolves for denning.

This study addresses Recommendation 29 c) of the NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Assessment Panel.

Update: Approximately 250 eskers in the Lac de Gras, Contwoyto Lake and Nose Lake area have been located. Up to 10 of these were not shown on existing maps of the area. The eskers are all being entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS), in cooperation with the Nunavut Planning Commission. Data including percentage covered by vegetation, shape and drainage has been collected about 150 eskers. Samples from 30 eskers are being analyzed to determine the type of material they are made of and its possible uses. Twenty seven active wolf dens (some not previously known), have been mapped and entered into a digital database. They plan to put satellite collars on some wolves during summer 1997.

Photo: Jim Sparling

Air quality technologist John McKay prepares to install a new collector filter into a high-volume air sampler. Wind and solar generated electricity is used to pull air through the filter to collect dust particles.

Airborne Dust Level Baseline Monitoring Project

Organization/Researcher: GNWT, Emery Paquin
Length of Project: 5 years
Approved for one year. Total Project Budget: $53,000

Without measuring existing levels of air-borne dust before development, it won't be possible to say how much of any increase is the result of development projects. This project will fill that gap in the West Kitikmeot / Slave area, providing measurements over five years before development and as development happens. Dust levels will be recorded at the Snare Rapids Hydroelectric site and at the GNWT research station at Daring Lake, using large volume air samplers. To prevent contamination from diesel generator exhaust fumes, the Daring Lake sampler will be solar powered. The Snare Lake sampler will run on electrical power from the hydro dam. The dust samples collected will be analyzed to see what chemicals are being brought into the area by the wind.

Update: The project fell behind schedule due to late equipment delivery. Results from other studies in the north show dust levels are very low.

Lutselk'e Traditional Knowledge of West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Area:

Overview, Assessment and Research Planning

Organization/Researcher: Lutselk'e Dene First Nation, Ellen Bielawski
Length of Project: 4 months
Total Project Budget: $41,700

Since 1992, Lutselk'e Dene First Nation has been doing traditional knowledge research in the community about things of concern to Lutselk'e. This research has included training of local researchers, but training has been short term and not part of an overall program. The information gathered has not been properly studied to gain all possible understanding from it. This project will pull together all the traditional knowledge research already completed and ensure the community knows about it. Two to four local people able to commit to working on traditional knowledge research for several years will be trained as researchers. After consultation with local people, a proposal for a multi-year traditional knowledge research project will be submitted to the Society for funding.

Update: An Elders Advisory Committee has been established and has set priorities for traditional knowledge research. A course has been developed to teach advanced Chipewyan language skills to research trainees and researchers. Consultation with the community is continuing. A multi-year research proposal has been submitted to the Society.

Preliminary Proposal to Develop Three Comprehensive Proposals to Undertake Traditional Knowledge Research Associated with Three Scientific Research Studies

Organization: Rae Edzo Metis Nation Local # 64
Length of Project: 3 weeks
Total Project Budget: $10,000

This project will submit funding proposals to the Society to carry out traditional knowledge studies to accompany three scientific studies on wolverines, the calving grounds of the Bathurst caribou herd and sediment in two lakes in the West Kitikmeot Slave area.

Update: A proposal to conduct traditional knowledge research on water quality, wolverines and Bathurst caribou calving areas was submitted to the Society.

Preliminary Traditional Knowledge Study and Formation of Steering Committee

Researcher/Organization: Yellowknife Metis Council
Length of Project: 10 weeks
Total Project Budget: $14,000

Most of the history of the Metis is oral, contained in the stories known by the elders. Therefore it is important that the history of the Metis in the West Kitikmeot / Slave area be put down on paper before the elders die and it is lost forever. The Yellowknife Metis Council will set up a traditional knowledge steering committee which will oversee the submission of a funding proposal to the Society. This traditional knowledge project will record useful information which will contribute to the knowledge of Metis history and culture.

Update: A proposal to conduct traditional knowledge research was submitted to the Society.

WKSS RESEARCH QUESTIONS

(approved February 11, 1997)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH

A. Traditional Economy

1. What is the baseline information about the nature of the traditional economy for the region, specifically:

a) What are the existing patterns for each community of:
   i) natural resource use?
   ii) harvesting patterns, particularly for caribou?

b) What is the value of the traditional economy:
   i) in dollars?
   ii) in subsistence value (local consumption, cultural well-being)?

B. Social and Economic Benefits / Dis-benefits

2. What are the social and economic benefits and dis-benefits of development to communities?

a) Social Benefits / Dis-benefits:
   i) Which indicators are most appropriate for monitoring changes in social wellness?
   ii) What is the baseline information concerning social wellness for each community, using community based indicators? What is the baseline information concerning family related issues (e.g., violence), substance abuse, services and infrastructure, and economic disparity between and within communities?
   iii) What is the traditional knowledge about social wellness?
   iv) What are the socio-economic and human health trends and effects of development, using community based and environmental indicators?

b) Economic Benefits / Dis-benefits:
   i) What is the baseline information on economic conditions for each community, using community based indicators?
   ii) What is the indigenous knowledge about community economic conditions?
   iii) What is the indigenous knowledge about the socio-economic and human health effects of non-traditional economic development?

PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

C. Water Quality

3. What is the baseline water quality for the region, specifically:

a) What are the key parameters for water quality from a perspective of:
   i) socio-economic/human health?
   ii) ecological health?

b) What are the baseline conditions with respect to these parameters?

c) Where should these parameters be measured?

d) What is the distribution, cause and magnitude of poor water quality with respect to key parameters?

e) Where should poor water quality be measured?

f) What is the traditional knowledge about water quality?

g) What are the effects of contamination on the cultural, spiritual, and emotional health of people?

D. Surface Drainage

4. What are the regional patterns and variations in surface water flow?

a) from a scientific perspective?

b) from a traditional knowledge perspective?

E. Baseline Habitat and Land Use

5. What is the baseline information about habitat for the region, specifically:

a) what is the distribution of:

i) soil types?

ii) terrain types, especially eskers?

iii) vegetation communities?

b) how are these habitats used by humans as well as grizzly bear, caribou, wolves, and moose?

i) How does this use vary seasonally?

ii) For these species, what are the:

- most significant habitats?
- critical areas?
- migration routes?

6. What is the land use and distribution of human facilities in the region, such as:

- cultural, heritage and sacred sites
- camps
- cabins
- trails
- communities
- seasonal roads
- mines
- other infrastructure?

F. Habitat Loss/Fragmentation/Alienation

7. What is the state of knowledge about the effects of human activities and facilities on ecosystems and key species:

a) species likely to be affected, particularly grizzly bear, caribou, wolves, moose, and endangered or threatened species, in a way that is detrimental to the ecosystem and / or human well-being?

b) extent of habitat loss or alienation for grizzly bear, caribou, moose, wolves, and endangered or threatened species?

c) known responses and behaviour of grizzly bear, caribou, moose, wolves and endangered or threatened species to human activities/facilities?

8. What mitigation methods are effective in minimizing the effects of human facilities on the movements and behaviour of wildlife, particularly caribou?

9. What is the indigenous knowledge about mitigation methods which are effective in minimizing the effects of human facilities on the movements and behaviour of wildlife, particularly caribou?

G. Wildlife Mortality

10. What is the magnitude and distribution of mortality to caribou, grizzly bear and waterfowl from human causes, including recreational and subsistence hunting, vehicle-wildlife collision and killing of "nuisance" animals?

Overview of Results

Research results from the first year of the Study are both encouraging and exciting. The first glimpses at some answers to several of our research questions are beginning to emerge, although most of the reports submitted are preliminary. Feedback from independent expert reviewers has been positive.

A key feature of our research is the holistic approach to the study: the emphasis on both scientific and traditional knowledge, the research framework and priority questions which direct the selection of projects, the relationship between researchers and the communities and of course, the partnership. One way this holistic view is put into practice is through the linkages between projects. In particular the Study has tried to focus scientific and traditional knowledge on the same research question where possible. The Board approved in principle a coordinated traditional knowledge/science approach to habitat classification where these two types of information will be developed into a joint product combining satellite mapping, traditional knowledge and experience on the land.

Another excellent example of using traditional knowledge and science to work together is the parallel information provided by the traditional knowledge study of caribou movement and behaviour, and the tracking of caribou using satellite collars. Each project provides information which builds on and reinforces that of the other. Water crossings identified by elders have been used by collared caribou. Migration patterns shown by the collared animals match those reported through traditional knowledge. Information sharing meetings involving researchers, elders and other participants are built into these projects, ensuring researchers the opportunity to clarify and discuss their work.

Consultation with aboriginal elders is a key feature of research on the behaviour of caribou around minesites. Subsistence harvesters' concerns about caribou getting into tailings ponds was an important factor in developing the project, and traditional knowledge about ways to redirect caribou is being used to develop methods for diverting the herds away from minesites or other areas of concern.

The skills of Inuit wolverine hunters are contributing to the success of the first ever study of arctic wolverines in the NWT. Capture rates for collaring the wolverines went up when local hunters on skidoos were asked to take over from helicopter-mounted researchers. Researchers and hunters both learn a great deal about wolverines from one another. Students at local schools are involved in the research while learning about wildlife biology.

The skills and experience developed in the community of Lutselk'e through participation in the Community Health project, as well as the collected data, are helping the Lutselk'e Dene First Nation to address a number of issues in ways that are appropriate and useful for them. The Study Board has approved three projects on community-based monitoring of community health, each of which builds on the one before. The project reports are providing insights about monitoring at the community level and ways it can be more effective.

Monitoring results from a study of the effects of exploratory drilling from lake ice will feed into the development of regulations about this technique. Governments, aboriginal organizations, environmental organizations and industry have all expressed concern about the lack of data about the environmental effects of such drilling on lake ecosystems in the Study area.

Eskers are an important feature of the ecosystems in the West Kitikmeot/Slave area, particularly for wildlife, as well as for construction of mines and roads. A project bringing together information from biologists, geologists and traditional knowledge holders is examining the eskers and their use by wolves for denning. This information will be useful in developing ways to manage the eskers as well as in detecting changes resulting from use of the sand and gravel which make up the esker. The Grizzly project is also examining use of eskers by the bears.

Informal cooperation among researchers is also encouraged to take advantage of logistics and information. Location information from collared caribou is used by other projects to determine when the animals are near study sites such as Lupin Mine or the core calving area for the year. This location information may also be useful in coordinating with other research projects. The Grizzly ecology study has found that in three of five feeding seasons the bears subsist to a large degree on caribou, and it may be possible to coordinate information about bear movement during those seasons with caribou movement information.

A number of researchers have commented about the Study's strong encouragement to work with communities and to link traditional knowledge and science. They are enthusiastic about learning to work together and interact with communities and find the experience to be new and valuable. The interactions between all the members of the WKSS community are helping to build understanding and cooperative relationships that will serve the evolving north, its environment and its people.

A Look Ahead

The second year of the Study promises to continue the direction set in the very busy first year, while providing an opportunity to consider and adapt the various approaches in order to better accommodate the needs of the Partners, researchers and the interested public. At the same time the results of the Study's first year's work will come out and be presented for review, comment and action.

We expect that the task of fundraising will become easier now that the Study has moved from the conceptual phase to producing tangible results which are available to our Partners and all other interested organizations or individuals. The Society will work toward expanding the funding base to include a broader range of contributors from the mining sector, and the industrial sector in general. Other funding avenues to be explored include environmental organizations, some aboriginal organizations as well as foundations with an interest in the North and its human and natural resources.

The Partners will continue to keep a close watch on the research project results and the overall direction of the Study. The Research Strategy will be reviewed again to ensure that it continues to fit the direction chosen by the Partners.

Communication will become an increasing priority of the Partners now that research results are beginning to appear. With the development of the Web site and the first issue of a twice-yearly newsletter scheduled to appear early in 1997 there will be ways to reach a broad audience at a regional and global level. The Partners will continue to place high priority on making the results accessible and available to the communities in the West Kitikmeot / Slave area, through public meetings, direct contact and use of appropriate media and language, including translation.

As Nunavut develops and the time for division of the Northwest Territories - including the West Kitikmeot / Slave area - approaches, the Partners will actively seek ways to provide timely and useful research towards achieving sustainable development in this vast region. Cooperative relationships with management organizations in the two new territories will be explored and encouraged.

The Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency which oversees BHP's NWT Diamonds Project will be coming onstream early in 1997 and the Society will seek ways to complement the Agency's work. Other projects may be moving towards the development phase over the next few months and years, and the Study will provide a useful framework for examining the potential effects of such development.

The year ahead looks exciting, challenging and filled with potential to move forward. The West Kitikmeot/Slave Study is ready to play a useful role in providing decision makers with the best information to help make that potential into a reality which benefits all the residents of the Study area in a sustainable manner.

Appendix A

West Kitikmeot / Slave Study
TERMS OF REFERENCE
(Approved December 14th, 1995)

1. Introduction

The level of exploration activity and the development potential, particularly for mining, in the West Kitikmeot / Slave area is significant. At the same time the area is home to a population which includes Inuit, Dene and Metis aboriginal peoples, who depend upon the natural resources of the area. There is insufficient information and data on the area in terms of development potential, environmental quality, wildlife populations, and critical habitats. Consequently, possible cumulative effects of development in the area are poorly understood. The West Kitikmeot/Slave Study was initiated to provide an information base to support sound resource management decisions and to examine the short-term and long-term effects of development. The study involves the cooperation and participation of many interested parties: industry, aboriginal organizations and communities, co-management organizations established through land claims, other non-government organizations, and government. Collaborative research encouraged through the study will form a basis for the continuation of this research after the division of the Northwest Territories.

2. Vision Statement

The vision of the Partners is to achieve sustainable development in the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study area which respects aboriginal cultural values, so that the land is protected, culture is preserved, and community self sufficiency/reliance is enhanced.

3. Goal

The goal of the Study is to collect and provide information for the West Kitikmeot / Slave area to assist informed decision making by the Partners, and to facilitate sustainable development.

4. Objectives

The objectives of the West Kitikmeot / Slave Study are to:

- provide an information base necessary for Study Partners to make sound resource management decisions
- provide a basis for the identification and assessment of cumulative effects for planning and development purposes
- provide a forum in which to share information on issues, while respecting the diversity of interests: aboriginal, industry, environmental organizations, governments, and the public
- provide the information necessary to enhance the understanding of potential impacts of exploration and development on ecological processes and communities.
- support a central role for both traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge, and facilitate the linkage of research carried out in these systems.
- ensure the accessibility of Study research results and information to all Partners and the public, while respecting the confidentiality of certain information.
- maximize community research training opportunities and the use of community resources in all Study research.

Appendix A

5. Study Partners

Partners in the Study may include all organizations and agencies who have a legitimate vested interest in the area. Each Partner must be accepted by consensus of the other Partners, and each Partner must agree to support the vision, goal and objectives of the Study. The initial Partners in the Study are shown in section 6. The list of Partners may be reviewed and revised from time-to-time.

6. Management Board

The management structure shall be cost effective, efficient, representative of the Partners, flexible, and shall build on existing bodies and institutions to the extent possible. It shall be composed of a Management Board and a small study office. The Management Board shall have a Chair selected by the aboriginal members and initially may include a representative (or alternate) of:

- Dogrib, Treaty 11 Council
- Lutsel ke / Yellowknives Dene Bands
- Inuit organizations
- Nunavut Co-management organizations
- Metis Nation NWT
- Industry
- Environmental organizations
- GNWT
- Canada

The Management Board members shall have decision-making authority, to the extent possible, on behalf of the organization(s) they represent. The Management Board shall operate on the principle of consensus, although it is recognized that this may not always be achieved. The Management Board will be responsible for managing Study resources, making decisions on the design and conduct of research, ensuring that the interests and policies of the Partners are respected, public involvement, and directing the operations of the Study Office.

7. Study Office

The Partners will establish a small independent Study Office to: coordinate, conduct, and facilitate Study work; carry out management and administrative duties; and implement a communications strategy. The Office will be managed by a Study Director recruited by the Partners, and accountable to the Chair of the Management Board or his/her Board member delegate. The Study Office, located in Yellowknife, shall be open and accessible to the public.

8. Study Design

The design of the Study will be determined and managed by the Management Board. Research will be conducted in accordance with regulations of the GNWT, the Nunavut Final Agreement and the research protocols of the Dene-Metis. Study information should be able to measure and predict future changes and to assess cumulative effects. Baseline data is required with specific emphasis on linkages between the various environmental and socioeconomic components, keeping in mind that the information must be able to assess the effects of development. Research project proposal selection criteria will be developed (building on the DCI draft).

9. Communications and Information

Communications will be a high priority of the Partners and the Study Office. A communications strategy will be developed to keep the Partners, communities and the general public informed. Community meetings or workshops will be held to discuss issues and concerns, and to report on progress. Key documents produced by the study office will be translated into Chipewyan, Dogrib, Inuinnaqtun, and Inuktitut. A newsletter will be produced occasionally, and there will be an Annual Report.

10. Funding

The federal and territorial governments will each contribute up to one-third of the Study's costs to a maximum of $750,000 each year for five years, provided that the other Partners contribute the remaining one-third. (For each dollar contributed by a Partner the federal and territorial governments will each provide a matching dollar, up to the maximum). The mining industry, and environmental organizations have pledged to contribute funds to the Study for projects which meet their own criteria over and above those of the Management Board. The aboriginal Partners are acknowledged as having valuable traditional knowledge which will benefit the Study and which can be considered a contribution-in-kind. However, it is recognized that some Partners may require funds from the Study in order to fully participate.

Appendix B

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Financial Statements

March 31, 1997

West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 1997

Auditor's report

Statement of Operations

Statement of Surplus

Balance Sheet

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

Notes to Financial Statements

Schedule of Research Projects

MICHAEL ODELL
Chartered Accountant

Auditor's Report

To the Members of the
West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

I have examined the balance sheet of the West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society for the year ended March 31, 1997 and the statements of operations, surplus and changes in financial position for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Society's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

Except as noted in the following paragraphs, I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform and audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used in significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

As disclosed in Note 2 of the financial statements, the previous financial statements as at March 31, 1996 were neither audited or reviewed. As a result, I am not able to satisfy myself as to the accuracy of the opening amounts. Since opening amounts enter into the determination of the results of operations and changes in financial position, I was unable to determine whether adjustments to operations, surplus and changes in financial position might be necessary.

As disclosed in Note 3 of the financial statements, the society funds research projects which were not audited at the date of this report, although the Board reserves the right to audit. Accordingly, my verification of the research project expenditures was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the organization and I was not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to revenue, research costs, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

In my opinion, except for the effect of adjustments, if any, which I might have determined to be necessary had I been able to satisfy myself concerning the accuracy of the opening amounts and the research project expenditures, as described in the preceding paragraphs, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the organization as at March 31, 1997 and the results of its operations for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

The comparative figures are based upon financial statements compiled by other public accountants which were neither audited or reviewed.

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
June 17, 1997

Chartered Accountant

100 Borden Drive, #9 Stanton Plaza, P.O. Box 998, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2N7
Telephone (403) 920-4722 Fax (403) 873-5502

West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 1997
with comparative amounts
for the three months ended March 31, 1996

	1997 $ Budget	1997 $ Actual	1996 $ Actual (Note 2)
Operating revenue			
Government of Canada	228,660	228,660	-
Government of the Northwest Territories			
Contribution	201,460	201,460	200,000
Office space (Note 4)	26,000	26,000	-
Interest income	-	3,086	-
Miscellaneous income	-	694	-
	456,120	459,900	200,000
Operating expenditures			
Advertising	3,000	3,856	-
Amortization	-	11,946	7,269
Communications	17,575	12,052	-
Equipment lease	11,200	8,472	1,846
Insurance	800	1,072	-
Management board honoraria	2,000	3,225	-
Management board support	80,500	54,033	20,010
Office and other	13,920	16,273	7,304
Professional fees	14,900	16,897	1,571
Rent (Note 4)	26,000	26,000	-
Telephone	8,000	7,487	1,442
Wages and benefits	175,500	158,324	53,685
	353,395	319,637	93,127
Excess revenue from operations	102,725	140,263	106,873
Research projects - Schedule 1			
Revenue	1,127,680	1,129,620	42,000
Expenditures	1,116,959	1,163,395	67,084
	10,721	(33,775)	(25,084)
Deferred revenue (Note 6)	-	(86,966)	(42,000)
Excess revenue	113,446	19,522	39,789

West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Statement of Equity

For the year ended March 31, 1997
with comparative amounts
for the three months ended March 31, 1996

	1997	1996
	$	$ (Note 2)
Balance, beginning of year	39,789	-
Excess revenue	19,522	39,789
Balance, end of year	59,311	39,789

West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Balance Sheet

As at March 31,	1997	1996
	$	$
		(Note 2)
Assets		
Current		
Cash	70,853	-
Accounts receivable	36,318	3,477
Contributions receivable		
Government of Canada	181,333	-
Government of the Northwest Territories	152,300	150,000
Inventory	27,353	-
	468,157	153,477
Equipment (Note 5)	29,096	40,707
	497,253	194,184
Liabilities		
Current		
Bank indebtedness	-	8,819
Wages and benefits payable	32,202	46,656
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	18,099	56,920
Research funds payable		
Society Partners	42,055	-
Other Researchers	141,868	-
Holdbacks payable		
Society Partners	58,580	-
Other Researchers	58,172	-
Deferred revenue (Note 6)	86,966	42,000
	437,942	154,395
Economic dependence (Note 7)		
Members' Equity	59,311	39,789
	497,253	194,184

Approved by the Board:

Director

Director

West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Statement of Changes in Financial Position

For the year ended March 31, 1997
with comparative amounts
for the three months ended March 31, 1996

	1997	1996
	$	$ (Note 2)
Operating		
Excess revenue	19,522	39,789
Amortization which does not involve cash	11,946	7,269
	31,468	47,058
Accounts receivable	(32,841)	(3,477)
Contributions receivable		
Government of Canada	(181,333)	-
Government of the Northwest Territories	(2,300)	(150,000)
Inventory	(27,353)	-
Wages and benefits payable	(14,454)	46,656
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(38,821)	56,920
Research funds payable		
Society Partners	42,055	-
Other Researchers	141,868	-
Holdbacks payable		
Society Partners	58,580	-
Other Researchers	58,172	-
Deferred revenue	44,966	42,000
	80,007	39,157
Investing		
Purchase of equipment	(335)	(47,976)
Increase (decrease) in cash	79,672	(8,819)
Cash, beginning of the year	(8,819)	-
Cash, end of year	70,853	(8,819)

West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 1997

The Society collects and provides information for the West Kitikmeot/Slave Study area to assist informed decision making by the members and to facilitate sustainable development. The Society is incorporated under the Societies Act of the Northwest Territories.

1. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because a precise determination of some assets and liabilities depends on future events, the preparation of the financial statements for a period necessarily involves the use of estimates which have been made using careful judgment. The financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below.

(a) Revenue recognition
The Association follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

(b) Inventory
Inventory is value at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

(c) Equipment
The capital assets are recorded at cost. Amortization is recorded on a declining balance basis at the rates disclosed in Note 5.

(d) Non-monetary contributions
Contributions made directly to the society are recorded at fair market value. Contributions made directly to contractors conducting project research are not recorded in the financial statements.

(e) Income taxes
The Society is not subject to federal or territorial income taxes.

2. Comparative amounts

The comparative figures are based upon financial statements which were neither audited or reviewed.

3. Research projects

Research is performed for the Society by independent contractors. The contractors submit project proposals including budgets. The proposals are subject to peer review to ensure the request is reasonable. The board examines each proposal and approves each project including budget.

Management disburses funds for the projects to the independent contractors through a contribution agreement. Contractors must spend the funds according to the approved budget. Amendments can be made only by mutual, written consent. Contractors disburse the funds necessary to complete the projects. Funds not spent by the contractor are repayable to the Society.

Contractors are required to submit a project report and accounting of how the funds were used in the research project. To avoid the cost of auditing the financial report of each project the Society requires neither an audit nor a review of the financial reports. Management examines financial reports and invoices as provided by the contractors. If the required financial reporting and support is not provided, the Society holds back 15% of the funding from the contractor. The Society reserves the right to audit any project.

4. Non-monetary transactions

(a) Office space

Office space with an estimated fair market value of $26,000 per annum is provided by the Government of the Northwest Territories free of charge.

(b) Direct Contributions

Some government and industry contributions are made directly to the organizations that conduct project research. Contributions made directly to researchers are approved by the Board, but the Society is limited in its control over the funding. As a result, direct contributions are not included in the financial statements of the Society.

	Government			
	Canada	GNWT	Others	Total
Direct contributions to Researchers	125,200	184,459	355,308	664,967

5. Equipment

		Cost	Accumulated Amortization	1997 Net Book Value	1996 Net Book Value
Office equipment	30%	42,236	17,106	25,130	35,900
Computers	30%	1,759	728	1,031	3,668
Software	30%	4,316	1,381	2,935	1,138
		48,311	19,215	29,096	40,706

6. Deferred revenue

Government assistance not spent by the Society during the fiscal year is partially repayable to the Government of Canada. The Government of the Northwest Territories reduces funding in the following year by the amount of its share of unspent funding in the current fiscal year.

a) Calculation of unspent funds

Contributions	
To the Society	1,585,740
Direct to Researchers	664,967
	2,250,707
Expenditures	
Operations	319,637
Research	
Administered through the Society	1,163,395
Paid directly to Researchers	664,967
	2,147,999
Adjustments	
Amortization	(11,946)
Fuel cache inventory	27,353
Fixed asset additions	335
	2,163,741
Unspent funds	86,966

6. Deferred revenue

b) Allocation of unspent funds

	Government			
	Canada	GNWT	Others	Total
Contributions to Society	624,800	562,000	398,940	1,585,740
Contributions to Researchers	125,200	184,459	355,308	664,967
	750,000	746,459	754,248	2,250,707
Expenditures after adjustments	721,247	721,247	721,247	2,163,741
	28,753	25,212	33,001	86,966

7. Economic dependence

The society receives its revenue from three funding partners:

a) Government of Canada
b) Government of Northwest Territories
c) Industrial, Aboriginal and Environmental organizations

The partners are not required to contribute funds to the Society. Government partners provide funds on a matching basis with funds contributed by Industrial, Aboriginal and Environmental organizations. Without funds from Industrial, Aboriginal and Environmental organizations the operations of the Society may not be viable.

8. Commitments

The Society is committed to operating leases for office equipment as follows:

1998	7,135
1999	7,135
2000	7,135
2001	5,350
	26,755

West Kitikmeot/Slave Study Society

Schedule of Research Projects

For the year ended March 31, 1997
with comparative amounts
for the three months ended March 31, 1996

	1997 $ Budget	1997 $ Actual	1996 $ Actual (Note 2)
Revenue			
Industrial, Aboriginal and Environmental			
BHP Minerals		76,940	-
Canamera		100,000	-
Echo Bay Mines		12,000	-
Kennecott		200,000	-
Monopros		10,000	-
	397,000	398,940	-
Government of Canada	396,140	396,140	-
Government of the Northwest Territories	334,540	334,540	-
	1,127,680	1,129,620	-
Expenditures			
Projects by Partners			
Project development	120,000	124,200	30,000
Lutsel k'e Overview	30,076	31,130	-
Community based monitoring	18,648	19,300	-
Community based monitoring, TK	21,760	22,520	-
Caribou - Dogrib TK	149,060	154,277	-
Caribou - Seasonal Movement	60,000	54,400	-
Caribou - Summer Behavior	16,000	14,150	-
Wolverine	46,000	46,000	-
Eskers	88,900	102,500	-
Airborne Dust	23,500	23,500	-
Projects by Other Researchers			
Research framework	35,000	33,922	37,084
Caribou - Calving Ground	156,560	162,040	-
Preliminary TK Study	14,000	14,490	-
Preliminary Proposal	10,055	10,407	-
Grizzly	232,100	260,924	-
Data management	6,400	5,592	-
On ice drilling	6,400	6,400	-
Information inventory	35,000	30,026	-
TK Habitat project	40,300	41,710	-
TK Research Training	7,200	5,907	-
	1,116,959	1,163,395	67,084

Appendix C

List of Reports Available at March 31, 1997

1. Research Strategy and Project Proposal Guidelines
2. Identifying Research Priorities to Refine the West Kitikmeot Slave Study Research Framework: Final Report
3. Final and Annual Reports of Projects